

The Daily Gazetteer.

MON. 2173

MONDAY, MARCH 26. 1739.

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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,



Men ought in general to be regarded and esteemed in Proportion to the Service they are of to the Publick, as Government is absolutely necessary to the well-being of a People, a good Statesman must merit more from those who have the Benefit of his Councils, than a Man in any other Station possibly can: since the Advantages he brings to his Country are enjoy'd by all alike, while Benefits of any other Nature are usually as confined in their Influences as in their Intention. And from hence we may trace that warm Affection and high Veneration, which the Ancients more universally, and the Wise among the Moderns, have always express'd for those who have sustained the publick Cares with Reputation, and an unbiass'd Attention to the Liberty, Interest, and Honour of their Country; and whenever its Enemies exerted their Power to distress the Measures of these true Patriots, its Friends have always been vigilant in frustrating Attempts against them, and in giving them the Support necessary to discharge their important Trusts with proper Authority and Vigour.

It is the Observation of an excellent Writer, That Honour is much more easily attained in the Field than in the Cabinet, Courage being more frequently met with than Conduct, and fewer Qualifications being requisite to sustain the Fire of an Enemy, than to frustrate their Schemes for Destruction; and in Confirmation of this, it is observable, that while the Heroes of Antiquity are named with a kind of romantick and extravagant Admiration, their Saggs are seldom mentioned without Reverence and Esteem; which is easily accounted for, when it is considered, that tho' the Services of the Warrior are generally more suddenly felt than those of the Statesman, the Advantages arising from the Success of the former, have seldom been so durable as the Benefits obtained by the good Conduct of the latter; and it is very remarkable, that those Men who have most distinguish'd themselves in Defence and Protection of the Liberties of their Country, have always met with most Obstruction in the Execution of their Designs: For Fame being, in some Degree, the Desire of all Men, and the Idol of the Ambitious, every Action which seems to merit present Applause and future Fame, draws the Envy, and sometimes the Resentment of all the Aspiring, who, conscious of the Inferiourity of their own Abilities, are weakly inclin'd to depreciate and render useless in others the Talents which are wanting in themselves. Instances of this Kind being both numerous and familiar, it is unnecessary to enumerate Examples of so fatally-confuted a Truth; Wherefore I rather chuse to describe the Man who, according to the Rules of judging among both Ancients and Moderns, must be confessed the truest Friend of his Country, and the most rational Champion for Liberty.

As soon as his Years enable him to judge of the Interests of the Community, of which he is a Member, he will engage himself in the Publick Service, more from a Desire of serving others, than of signaling himself; and with that View his Behaviour will always demonstrate an Attention to the Welfare of his Country, whatever Difficulties he may meet with, or whatever Cahals may be formed against him. As his Motives are just and honourable, their Foundation must remain firm and unalterable, and his Conduct, being grounded thereon, will know no Variation; if at any Time the Iniquity of others should render his virtuous Love of Liberty precarious, he will nevertheless pursue it, and, preferring the Good of the Publick to his own Safety, will make the necessary Remonstrance against the Intrigues and Innovations, the Perfidy and Treason of the Enemies of his Country, though he should thereby draw their Resentment upon himself; and if Faction should ever so far prevail as publicly to resent his generous Zeal, and even to reach his Person, the Occasion of his Suffering will be a Subject for Triumph, while he knows his Enemies to be no other than the

Enemies of his Country. Under these Circumstances he will support himself with Courage and Cheerfulness; and if with his own the publick Liberty seem'd to be threaten'd, he will rejoice in having so conducted himself as to be included in the Ruin of those Liberties and Privileges which he was so zealous to protect and to preserve.—And if by any happy Alteration, the Enemies of his Country, and his most inveterate Foes, should be depriv'd of the Power they have attained by Artifice and Deceit, and used with Loyalty and Profusion, he will then be so far from exercising any Resentment against them, that when the Power of injuring the Publick is taken from them, and they cease to be longer the Destroyers of the National Peace, and the Violators of the publick Faith, &c. his Regard for the Good of others will incline him to attend more to the future Advantage of the whole, than the deserved Punishment of a few.—And if he should afterwards, by the Force of his long-experienced Attachment to the true Interest of his Country, and his well-known Abilities for publick Trust, be raised to the same Power that had been abused by the Enemies of his Country and of himself, he will be so far from growing giddy with Authority, or from prostituting the Power invested in him for publick Purposes to private Ends, that to the general Good every private Consideration will give Place, and Injuries offered himself will be forgotten, whenever their being forgotten promises the smallest Advantage to the Publick; and instead of exulting over those whom he had opposed, when Virtue requir'd he should oppose them, he will interpose in their Behalf a Beneficence to themselves unknown; and may, perhaps, be prevailed upon to be the principal Person in procuring them the Liberty of returning to Crimes from which their Crimes had banish'd them.—If such his generous Interposition be disregarded, and the Liberty he solicited be misapplied, provided the Misapplication affects no more than himself, he will regard it only as a fresh Instance of Ingratitude in Persons from whom his own generous Humanity prevail'd upon him to hope Amendment, and prompted him to be even officious in serving.—That such Men are ungenerous to him will not so much concern him, as their Want of due Regard to their own true Interests; but if they should afterwards become the open and avowed Enemies of their native Land, then only would he feel some Concern at being (tho' with the most justifiable Intention) instrumental in enabling them a second Time to abuse the Land of their Nativity.

Such a Man, and all who act in concert with him for the general Good of the People, will as certainly incur the Envy of the Profligate and the Abandon'd, the Factionous and the Ambitious, as the Support and Esteem of the Discerning and Judicious, the honest and impartial Members of the Commonwealth; and as nothing but the Interest of their Country, and the Promotion of the general Welfare, will be their Springs of Action, whatever Measures are found expedient for those Purposes, will be prosecuted with the utmost Attention, though interrupted as much as is in the Power of those whose airy Hopes centre only in their Destruction. In a Case of this Nature, it is an old Maxim to divide whom we would destroy; and with this View it is more than probable, that any Transaction which these publick Enemies endeavour to load with bad Consequences, however ridiculously inferred, they will use their utmost Arts to lay to the Account of him who is most formidable to their Designs: But the same Honour, the same Integrity, and the same Regard to his Country, which put him upon the Measures his Enemies condemn, will be sure to support him unmov'd in the Pursuit of the Benefits they labour to prevent, notwithstanding the empty Clamour that may be raised among the more partial and unthinking Part of the People, who are sometimes prevail'd upon to think a Judgment right for being loudly asserted; tho' it generally happens that an Inquiry into the Motives and Occasion of such vociferous Recommendations is sufficient to produce a Change of Sentiment in those who are capable of distinguishing between the Conduct of the real Friends of Liberty, and the Railings of the Restless and the Ambitious, the Desperate and the Disappointed.

Hence appears the Regard and Affection due to a faithful publick Minister: For since without Government no State can possibly exist, the Man whose

Share in the Administration of it exposes him to the Rage and Fury of its Enemies, will have the most undeniable and most rational Claim to the Favour and Esteem of its Friends, who, as they will know the Malice and Insults offered him to be the Result of his Care and Attention to the Business of his Country, will be sure to look upon all Clamour raised against him as calculated ultimately to betray the People he is labouring to protect and defend, and to subvert the Constitution that is happier than to be capable of gaining any Advantage from the People's Enemies; for since the Retentment of these will never fail to attend most eminently the Man who merits most of the Publick, every Step he takes in the National Service will be sure to be blamed in Proportion to its good Tendency, and the Benefits naturally consequent upon it; and as, in such a Case, Reason would be of little Use in the Cause of his Enemies, they would be certain to endeavour to confound with their Clamour those whom they cannot hope to convince by their Arguments.—But as such Artifices can prevail upon but a few, and these not the most able to distinguish between PATRIOTISM and its COUNTERFEIT, the Man whose Uniformity of Conduct proves the Deliberation and Wisdom of his Resolutions, and whose Perseverance in the Service of the Publick, by the Means which Reason and Experience, the Interest of a Nation, and the Voice of all its proved and steady Friends, declare most expedient to the publick Advantage, will stand in need of no other Recommendation to the Affection of all who wish Prosperity to the Land he so zealously labours to serve, and in which Labour he has been happily blest with Success, in spite of the most outrageous and indecent, the most unwarrantable and unnatural, the most absurd and impolitic Opposition, that ever disgraced a Land of Liberty.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
ALG SIDNEY

The following are the chief Advices that were brought by the Mail from Holland, which arrived on Friday in the Evening.

THEY write from Belgrade, that on the 18th of February O. S. while the Garrison of Sabatich was at divine Service, about 300 Turks of Bosnia advanced to the Gates, and actually fired upon the Centinels, which alarming the Garrison, they immediately ran to their Arms, and fired upon them, whereupon the Infidels retired. Major Marcowitz, who was arrested for ill Treatment of the Emperor's Subjects in his Excursions towards the Frontiers of Wallachia, is honourably acquitted of the Charge, and has had a Gold Chain given him by Order of the Court to reward his Services, as well as to testify his Innocence.

They pretend to have certain Advice there that the Grand Vizier is arrived at Adrianople. They affirm, that the Grand Vizier having, contrary to the Alcoran, issued an Order to the Governors of Turkey in Europe to impress Men for his Army, his Enemies made a Handle of it to accuse him of breaking the Law of Mahomet; but the Grand Seigneur approved of his Conduct, and silenced his Accusers. 'Tis said, that next Campaign the Ottoman Troops will use Bayonets for the first Time, and that the Grand Seigneur has caused a certain Number of them to be distributed to every Chamber or Regiment of Janissaries.

'Tis observed that there have been frequent Fires of late in divers Parts of Germany. There was a very great one the 26th ult. at Landeck, a little Place in Bohemia, which being favoured by a high Wind, set the whole Town in an Hour in Flames, so that the Town-house, the Churches, and the rest of the Houses were reduced to Ashes; as was also the Suburb, where only four little Houses were left standing; but by good Luck the Baths of Landeck escaped.—There was another Fire on the 2d Instant at Night in the little Town of Aliglitz near Olmütz, by which the Church, the Town-house, and about 100 Houses were reduced to Ashes.

From Vienna they write, that the Count de Wallis's Equipage was set out for Hungary, and that the General himself was preparing to follow.

From

From Petersburg, that General Lasky, with several Officers, is set out for Livonia.

'Tis given out at Choczim in Poland, that the Great Mogul has declared War against Kouli Kan.

They write from Stockholm, that six of the Senators have been expelled from the General Diet of the States of Sweden for their Misdemeanors in that Assembly; and that upon a Motion made by the secret Committee for allowing each of them a Pension, they were so piqu'd as to declare that they expected no Favour, and that if they were Guilty they ought to be tried; upon which Declaration the Report of the Committee was ordered to lye upon the Table for the full Examination of this Affair, which makes a great Noise.

Letters from Moldavia by the Way of Poland say, that the Count de Bonneval is like to be recalled from his Banishment, upon Condition of his sincere Reconciliation to the Grand Vizier, and begging his Pardon.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, March 17. On Wednesday last came on at Wicklow the Trial of Mr. William Baker for killing George Johnson at Arklow, and was brought in guilty of Manslaughter in his own Defence.

Last Sunday died Mrs. Bullock, formerly a noted Actress, and on Sunday was interr'd at Glasnevin Church-yard.

We are assured that the late Doctor Coghill, (whose Corpse was privately interr'd last Sunday Night in St. Andrew's Church) has left near 2000 l. in charitable Uses, and several large Sums to Persons in Distress.

We hear that Dr. Robinson and Philip Tisdal, Esq; intend to stand Candidates to represent our University in Parliament, in the room of Dr. Coghill, deceased.

Last Tuesday passed the Great Seal a Commission, appointing his Excellency Thomas Wyndham, Lord Baron of English, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, to be Lord High Steward of Ireland for trying the Right Hon. Lord Baron of Santry; and on Wednesday last the Right Hon. Thomas Carter, Serjeant at Arms, issued Summons to the Peers of the Kingdom to meet on Friday the 27th of April at the Parliament House, for trying his Lordship, pursuant to a Precept from the Lord High Steward.

F O R E I G N P O R T S.

Hamburgh, March 27. N. S. Up the Elbe is arrived the Love and Unity, Boutflower, from Lisbon; the Trimmer, John Redwood, from Certe; the —, George Veal, from Leghorn; the —, Thomas Fisher, from Genoa; and the —, Nathan Graham, from Bergen.

H O M E P O R T S.

Portsmouth, March 23. This Day Sailed the Deal Castle Man of War, Capt. West, to cruise in the Irish Station; and the Fortune Sloop, Dobell, for St. Malo with Malt. Remain the two Dutch Ships for East India. Wind E. by S.

Deal, March 23. Wind E. Remain the Swedish Ship, and a small Ship from Whitehaven for Holland.

Deal, March 24. Wind N. E. The Swedish Ship remains. No other Ship in the Downs. No Ship came down nor arrived.

Gravesend, March 23. Passed by the Endeavour, Ayres, from Guernsey.

L O N D O N.

The Abbe d'Oliver, of the French Academy, who is noted for his excellent Translations of Cicero and Demosthenes, and other good Authors, has put to the Press a new Translation of Tully's Works, which will make 9 Volumes in Quarto, with learned Notes added at the End of each Volume. He has undertaken this Work for the Use of the Dauphin, at the Request of those Gentlemen who have the Care of his Education.

His Portuguese Majesty has conferr'd the Archbishoprick of Braza, with the Dignity of the Primate of Portugal, which is annex'd to it, upon Don Joseph, the late King's natural Son.

The Manly, Capt. Ince, bound from Rotterdam for Chester, was ashore about two or three Leagues from Dunkirk, but got off, and is put into Dunkirk, having between two and three Feet Water in her Hold.

In our Paper of Friday last, in the Article from Ostend, amongst the Misfortunes, we mentioned a Brigantine to be lost, bound from Rotterdam to Bristol; but we are since informed that she was commanded by Capt. Hudson.

Yesterday the Right Rev. Dr. Gooch, Lord Bishop of Norwich, preach'd before his Majesty, the Duke and the Princesses, at the Chapel Royal at St. James's.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint John Blacket, of Wytam, Esq; to be Sheriff of Northumberland, in the Room of William Errington, Esq; deceased.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. William Godly, B. D. Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, a Gentleman of great Learning and Piety, will be presented by the said College to the Vicarage of Ware and Thurnbridge, void by the Death of the late Rev. Dr. Humphrys.

The Seven following Malefactors were capitally convicted at Kingston Assizes.

John Salmon and Alexander Mills, for assaulting and robbing George Roberts on the Highway between Peckham Gap and the Hen and Chickens in Kent-street Road, and taking from him two Silver Watches, Two Shillings and Six-pence in Silver, and some Half-pence.

Nathaniel Smith, for robbing Richard Rice and Thomas Tenant on the Highway.

Laurence Alcock, for robbing Susannah Coke in Northfield, in the Parish of Camberwell, of Six-pence in Silver and Two-pence in Copper.

Mary Bullock, for privately stealing out of the House of John Bird a Silver Tankard Value 7 l. the Property of John Bird.

N. B. John Callo was committed with her, as being concerned in the said Fact, but died in Gaol before the Assizes.

An Hoffer, (moved by Habeas Corpus from Hertford) for robbing a Gentlewoman of a Gold Watch, &c. on Epsom Downs. And

John Roberts, for stealing out of the Shop of David Magill 17 Yards of Scotch Plad.

Ann Steward, for privately stealing out of the Shop of Elizabeth Young a Pocket Apron, with a Linen Bag, in which was 10s. and 2s. in Half-pence. Transportation for Life. She fell down on her Knees and damned the Court.

Henry and Margaret Cole, and Joseph and Sarah Rawson, were indicted for stealing 11 Holland Shirts, and 10 Table-Cloths, out of the House of Christian Scot, and from Phillis Aberfort 13 Table-Cloths, 4 Napkins and 2 Petticoats. The Coles were cast for Transportation, and the Rawsons were acquitted.

Last Saturday one Mr. White, Son of Mr. White of Brentford, who had been missing about a Month, was found drowned in a Creek at Stanford's Bridge near Little Chelsea.

B A N K R U P T S.

Thomas Foxall, late of Cleobury Mortimer, in the County of Salop, Butcher.

Olive Payne, of Round Court in the Strand, Book-seller.

High Water this Day } Morning | Evening
at London Bridge. } 00 47 | 01 14

Bank Stock 144. India 168 1-4th. South Sea 100 1-8th. Old Annuity Books shut. New ditto 110 5-8ths, 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 105. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 3-4ths. Five per Cent ditto 92 1-8th. Royal Assurance 103 3-4ths. London Assurance 13. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 6 l. 10s. 10 11s. Premium. South Sea ditto, 2 l. 8 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 2 l. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 99 1-half. Million Bank 124.

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Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons

allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses, whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollution sui, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infect the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectic Fevers, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption, which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabesis, or Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe, and speedy Cure, which they most assuredly may, by taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent BALSAMICK RESTRACTIVE ELECTUARY, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years been experienc'd never once to fail perfectly curing the most Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels, and Urinary Passages, which almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

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